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1923

SEEDS



BINGHAMTON SEED CO.

135 Court St., Binghamton, N. Y.



In preparing this seed annual it has been our aim to give the most reliable information as to varieties and cultural directions.

Our seeds are grown by the oldest and most reliable growers in the world, and our practical experience in the seed business enables us to select the best varieties in cultivation.

The garden is an important item in the home, and a good garden can only be had from fresh tested seeds, such as our many thousands of customers acknowledge ours to be.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ORDERING

HOW TO ORDER. This can be done either in the form of a P. O. Money Order, N. Y. Draft, Express Order or Registered Letter. We will bear expenses of sending money in either of above way when order amounts to \$1.00 or over. Postage stamps received same as cash, in amounts less than a dollar.

ORDER EARLY. Always place your order with us as soon after you receive the Catalogue as convenient, then you will have your seeds at hand and for planting when you want them.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS. All receive the same careful attention. If you only want a single packet, do not hesitate to order it.

DO NOT FORGET to write plainly your name and address. Every season we receive many letters and orders in which the name of the writer, or address, or both are lacking or so illegibly written that they cannot be made out.

SEEDS BY MAIL. For the benefit of out of town buyers, we pay postage on all orders received by mail.

Market Gardeners or other Large Planters requiring large quantities of seed, are invited to send list of wants and get special prices.

ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS

We have often been asked if we "guarantee or warrant our Seeds." We beg to state plainly, we do not, for the reason that practical experience has assured us of the fact that crops may fail, no matter how fresh or pure the seeds sown may be. We trust that our customers will fully realize it is to our interest to send none but the best quality of seeds.

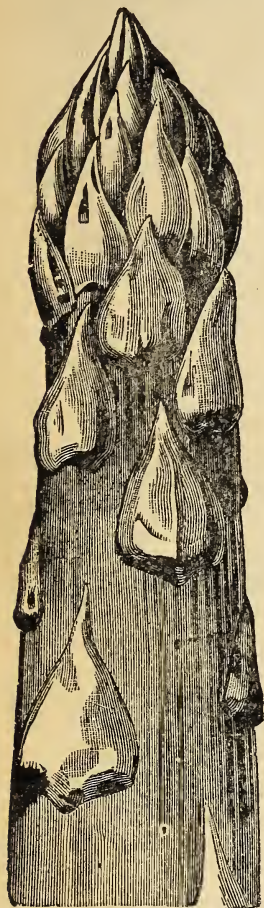
With the best of management and good seeds there will be an occasional unaccountable failure. The best of gardeners sometimes fail, and try again the same seeds with good results.

We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

Farm Bureau Members—(Your for Service)

VEGETABLE SEEDS

After each variety we have placed in figures the approximate number of days required to produce vegetables for the table under favorable conditions.



ARTICHOKE

Sow seeds in hot bed early in spring in rows six inches apart, transplant into boxes or pots. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 60c.

ASPARAGUS

One ounce to 40 feet of drill. Sow the seed in spring in drills 15 inches apart; the following spring transplant to permanent beds. Plant for private use in row 6 inches apart and allow 12 inches in the rows covering the roots 6 inches.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. A well known standard variety of large and rapid growth, and of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c.; 15c. oz.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40.

WASHINGTON RUSTPROOF ASPARAGUS. This is a rust resistant, vigorous, high-yielding strain of giant Asparagus, and by comparison with all other varieties which have been in standard use during recent years, the Washington strain stands in a class by itself. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

PALMETTO. Earlier than Conover's; large, productive, and of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS -----	10	100	1000
Conover's Colossal -----	\$.30	\$1.30	\$10.00
Palmetto -----	.30	1.30	10.00
Washington Rustproof -----	.50	2.50	20.00

BROCCOLI

About 3,000 plants to the ounce.

Growth and habit resembling Cauliflower, but more hardy and gives excellent results in cool northern localities.

LARGE, EARLY, WHITE—150 Days. Large white head, resembling Cauliflower. Pkt. 10c

BEANS

Dwarf or Bush

One pound will plant 50 feet of drill. One and one-half bushels will plant an acre.

A warm, light soil is best adapted to the growth of Bush Beans, but they will do well in almost any situation unless it is very wet. Plant in rows 2 or 3 feet apart, dropping the beans 3 inches apart and covering 2 inches. Keep the ground free from weeds and cultivate often. Never disturb the vines when wet, as the pods will become rusty. All the varieties are tender, and must not be planted until the soil is dry and warm.

DWARF GREEN PODDED

STRINGLESS, GREEN POD—42 days. Color deep green, very long, round, fleshy pods; very prolific and entirely stringless. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; 1 lb. 30c.

BOUNTIFUL BEANS—42 days. A large, tender, stringless green pod, curved and flat. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; 1 lb. 30c.

REFUGEE, LATE—48 days. This Bean, in some sections, is known as the "1000 to 1," by reason of its prolific character. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; 1 lb. 30c.

RED VALENTINE—54 days. Extra early, very prolific. A good variety. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; 1 lb. 30c.

DWARF WAX OR YELLOW-POD SORTS

Black Wax—40 days. Early; very tender and of good quality; pods round, yellow. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; 1 lb. 30c.

Davis Kidney Wax—38 days. Plant vigorous and of compact, upright growth, with pods extra long, straight, oval of a clear, waxy-white color, often 7 to 8 inches in length, and when fit for use quite stringless. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; 1 lb. 30c.

Golden Wax—38 days. Vines of medium size, erect, hardy and productive; pods long, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; 1 lb. 30c.

Round-pod Kidney Wax—45 days. Similar to Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but with round pods. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; 1 lb. 30c.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—45 days. Vines vigorous and productive; pods long, wax-like, of good quality. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; 1 lb. 30c.

**BUSH SHELL BEANS**

New York State Medium—75 days. One of the earliest, hardiest and most productive of all field beans. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 10c.; 1 lb. 20c.

White Kidney—75 days. An excellent variety for succotash, and one of the best for winter use. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 10c.; 1 lb. 20c.

Dwarf Horticultural—38 days. Pods are of medium length, slightly curved, and when nearly developed are freely splashed with bright red or yellow skin. The green beans are of good size, tender and of fine flavor. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c.; 1 lb. 30c.

BUSH LIMA BEANS

Drawf Lima, Henderson's—65 days. Height 1 foot, compact; leaves small, exceedingly dark green; very productive and early. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; 1 lb. 40c.

Dwarf Lima, Burpee's—65 days. This is a full-sized pods developed on plants of dwarf habit and acquisition. Maturing for table ten to twelve days

earlier than Pole Lima. Vine not over 20 inches high. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; 1 lb. 40c.

Fordhook Bush Lima—60 days. Foliage dark green; bush drawf, about 15 to 20 inches in height, according to soil, quite bushy, dark in color and stiffly erect. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c.; 1 lb. 40c.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

One quart to 150 Hills

The planting of pole beans should be delayed a week or more after the planting of the early dwarf sorts. Make hills and plant 5 or 6 seeds in each hill; thin to three plants in each hill when well established.

Golden Cluster Wax—72 days. Pods a beautiful golden yellow, from 6 to 8 inches long, produced in clusters of four to six. Quality Excellent. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; 1 lb. 35c.

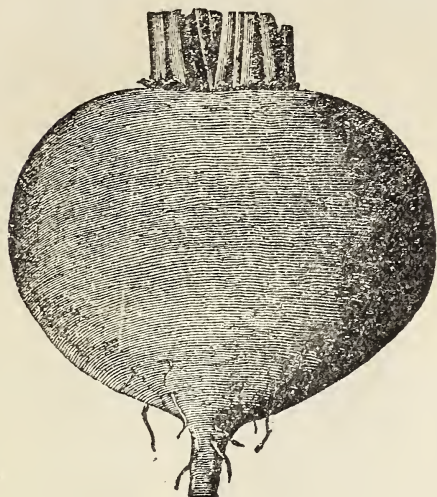
Old Homestead—65 days—(Improved Kentucky Wonder.) Excellent; very productive. Pods a silvery green color, of large size and entirely stringless. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; 1 lb. 35c.

Scarlet Runner—85 days. Very ornamental, free climber, with bright scarlet flowers. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; 1 lb. 40c.

Horticultural—75 days. Used as a string Bean, a shell bean, also for baking. Pods short, broad and streaked with bright red. Of best quality. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; 1 lb. 35c.

Lazy Wife—70 days. Pods long, stringless, and of rich, buttery flavor. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c.; 1 lb. 35c.

Large Early Jersey Lima—84 days. Very large pods. Vigorous and productive. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; 1 lb. 35c.

BEET

Beet—Crosby's Egyptian

Mangles and Sugar Beets**FOR STOCK FEEDING**

Golden Tankard Mangle—90 days. The best Mangle in cultivation on account of its richness in saccharine matter, and is highly prized by dairymen for its milk producing qualities. Flesh and skin a deep yellow.

Mammoth Long Red Mangle—110 days. Of immense size and the best red mangle in cultivation. A great favorite with the farmer and dairymen. Blood red color, exceedingly nutritious. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; 1 lb. 60c.

SUGAR BEETS FOR CATTLE

Giant Feeding Half Rose Sugar. This beet is extremely desirable for cattle—of high nutritive value. The flesh is white, and very sugary. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 70c.

Lane's Imperial Sugar Beet—80 days. An excellent American variety, and the best for stock feeding. Roots large, smooth and very sweet. Pkt., 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 70c.

BRUSSELL'S SPROUTS

One ounce will produce about 3000 Plants.

A variety of the Cabbage family, possessing the peculiarity of bearing upon its tender stalk from 50 to 100 buds resembling miniature cabbage heads.

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; five to six pounds an acre.

A deep, light, sandy loam that has been well enriched, is best adapted to growth of the Beet. Sow in drills 16 inches apart, and about 1 inch deep; thin the plants to about 3 inches apart.

Under a system of horse cultivation, drill in rows at 2½ feet apart and thin to 3 inches. If the culture is by hand, the rows may be drawn 18 inches apart. The seed may be drilled in the Spring when the Apple is in bloom.

Crosby's Improved Egyptian—40 days. A carefully selected strain of Egyptian, very early, of handsome form, good size, small tops, and of extra quality, flesh deep blood red. It takes on its turnip shape and looks well even in the early stages of its growth which make it one of the best for forcing. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. 90c.

Early Eclipse—42 days. The most popular extra early in cultivation. The flesh is fine grained, very sweet and tender, color dark red. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. 90c.

Landraths' Best—45 days. Five days earlier than Detroit, more ball-shaped, altogether a superior sort. Slimmer tap roots—more mouse-tailed. Root varying from half flat to round. Flesh solid, deep blood-red, of excellent quality, sugary. Skin smooth and free from side fibres. In the Landraths' Best we have what has long been looked for—a large, early round root of bright red color. Pkt. 10c.; 1 oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; 1 lb. 90c.

Detroit Dark Red—50 days. The market gardener's beet. Has small tops, splendid shape, and very smooth, skin a dark red; flesh deep bright red. Pkt. 10c.; 1 oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; 1 lb. 90c.

Swiss Chard or Silver Sea Kale Beet. The leaves are used as greens in same manner as Spinach and the stems and midribs are often cooked and served as Asparagus. Plants should be thinned to about one foot apart in the row. They continue growing, until frost furnishing a supply of the most delicious greens the entire season. Pkt. 10c.; 1 oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; 1 lb. \$1.25.

Dalkeith. A fine variety, producing large white-cream buttons. Pkt. 10c.; 1 oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00

CABBAGE

One ounce of seed produces about 2,000 plants. Four ounces will grow enough plants to set an acre.

Seed of early kinds should be started under glass; the late kinds outdoors, protected from late frosts. When the permanent bed is ready, the plants, which should have at that time about four to six leaves, should be transplanted to the garden; the small, early kinds about 18 inches apart; the larger varieties in rows three feet apart, two feet apart in the row. About four ounces of seed are required per acre.

EARLY AND SUMMER VARIETIES
Copenhagen Market—75 days. Large, round head, following the Charleston Wakefield. Being larger, it produces a greater tonnage to the acre, and is very profitable. Very uniform in the production of round heads of long-keeping qualities. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.; 1 oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

Enkhuizen Glory—75 days. Short stemmed, half round, early, very attractive large white heads. In great demand, because a good sort. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.; 1 oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

Early Jersey Wakefield—75 days. One of the most popular early pointed varieties; good grower. Pkt. 10c.; 1 oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; 1 lb. \$3.00.

All-Head—90 days. Earliest of the large Cabbages; heads uniformly solid. Pkt. 10c.; 1 oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; 1 lb. \$3.00.

Early Winnigstadt—85 days. Pointed variety; both for early and late sowing. Pkt. 10c.; 1 oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; 1 lb. \$3.00.

Red Cabbage

Danish Stonehead. This variety is all that the name implies, being very heavy, hard-heading, and of a dark red

color. Pkt. 10c.; 1 oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; 1 lb. \$3.00.

MAIN CROP OR WINTER VARIETIES

Danish Ballhead—120 days. Round, hard and fine quality. Most popular of the Winter varieties and to insure success must be planted earlier than many other late sorts. Pkt. 10c.; 1 oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Premium Flat Dutch—120 days. Very popular, flat head variety, but like the above named, it must be planted in good season for the heads to fully mature. Pkt. 10c.; 1 oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; 1 lb. \$3.00.

Surehead—110 days. A popular strain of the favorite Flat Dutch type of Cabbage so largely grown for Winter use. The heads are large, round, flattened at the top, remarkably uniform, extra hard and firm. Pkt. 10c.; 1 oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; 1 lb. \$3.00.

Improved American Drumhead Savoy—110 days. Best of its class and palatable as a Cauliflower. Size large, heads solid, curly or crinkled leaved, stalks short, habit compact. Pkt. 10c.; 1 oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; 1 lb. \$3.00.

Succession—110 days. A second early sort with large heads. Pkt. 10c.; 1 oz. 25c.

PE-TSAI
OR
CHINESE
CABBAGE

Chinese Cabbage should be sown in this latitude at the same time as Turnips, after the first of July
 Pkt. 10c.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.
 oz. 25c.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.
 lb. \$3.50.

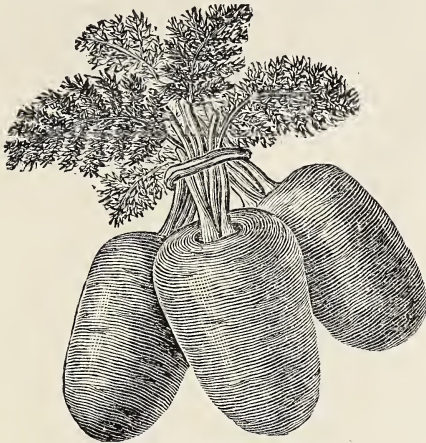


Cabbage Flat Dutch

CARROTS

One ounce to 100 feet of drill; four pounds per acre.

For early crops sow as soon as the ground can be worked; they may be sown as late as the middle of June. The drills should be one inch deep and one foot apart, thinning out to three or four inches between the plants. Carrots do best in a deeply tilled sand loam.



Danver's Half Long

Long Orange—75 days. Twelve to fourteen inches long. Does best on a deep soil, being much longer than the Danvers. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.35.

CATTLE CARROTS

Large White Belgian. This is one of the very best cattle feeding carrots. Roots half-long, 7 to 8 inches in length. Pkt. 10c.; ¼ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25

Large Yellow Belgian. Very similar to the White Belgian in form and productiveness, only more slim. Pkt. 10c.; ¼ lb. 35c.; 1 lb. \$1.25;

CAULIFLOWER

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants.

The Cauliflower, like the Cabbage, requires a deep, rich soil, and seldom succeeds well when grown on land long under cultivation. Sow the seeds in the hotbed in March and transplant into the garden in May; set the plants in rows and cultivate the same as Cabbage. If the season is dry, water often, as Cauliflower cannot be grown to perfection without plenty of moisture.

Early Snowball—90 days. A favorite variety, very sure to head. This strain has given excellent satisfaction during

the many years we have sold it, and we believe no better strain can be found. Pkt. 20c.; ¼ oz. 75c.; ½ oz. \$1.40; oz. \$2.50.

CELERY

One ounce of seed produces about 3,000 plants.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, on a finely raked bed, in a moist place or convenient to water, which apply freely in dry weather. The seed should not be covered more than a tenth of an inch. When the plants are four inches, more or less, in height, transplant a portion into very shallow trenches formed in well manured land.

Paris Golden-Yellow or Golden Self-Blanching (French Seed)—110 days. A solid golden variety, very showy and rich. Very easily blanched as it naturally takes on a very attractive golden color, which is intensified by earthing up. Unexcelled. Pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 50c.; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$3.00.

Easy Blanching—110 days. Vigorous, plants medium size, brittle, tender stalks of an aromatic flavor, foliage very crumbled, requiring so little attention that the novice can be assured of a crop. Pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 30c.; ½ oz. 50c.; 1 oz. \$1.00.

White Plume—110 days. A very popular variety for the home garden, being very early, nearly self-blanching requiring no high banking up. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.

Giant Pascal—140 days. This variety develops from the golden Self-Blanching; retains the beautiful colors; stalks very large, thick, solid and crisp. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.

SWEET CORN



One pound to 125 hills.

Plant in hills three feet apart each way and five to six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stem. Make ground rich with well rotted manure. For succession planting should be made at intervals from May to July.

Golden Bantam—68 days. Dwarf, four and one-half feet high; early; so very hardy that it can be planted earlier in the Spring and in colder and damper soil than other varieties of Table Corn; exceedingly sweet, very productive consequently a great favorite. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.

Golden Sunset—73 days. Similar to Golden Bantam, but produces longer ears and is about a week later. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.

Howling Mob—65 days. Three to five days later than early Corey, but the ears are much larger and sweeter. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.

Stowell's Evergreen—80 days Choice Stock. The standard for quality and best known variety for late use. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.

Country Gentlemen—70 days. As a table corn this variety stands unrivalled. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.

White Corey—65 days. Stalks four to four and one-half feet high. A valuable sort. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.

Bantam Evergreen—83 days. A cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen, combining the good qualities of these well-known varieties. It is second early to late in season and produces 8 inch ears, filled with large, deep grains of good flavor. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.

Black Mexican—75 days. Ears of a bluish black color when dry, but in a green state the color is not so prominent; an extremely sweet variety. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.

Early Evergreen—75 days. Equal in quality and from 10 days to 2 weeks earlier than Stowell's Evergreen. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.

Extra Early Minnesota Sugar—60 days. Among the Extra Early Sugar Corns. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.

CRESS

This small salad is much used with Lettuce and other salad plants as it gives a warm pungent relish which makes a most agreeable addition.

Fined Curled—25 days. The best, very hard and of quick growth. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

CUCUMBERS

One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds to an acre.

Cucumbers succeed best in warm, rich, sandy loam. Plant when all danger of frost is past, in hills about four feet apart each way; the hills should be previously prepared by mixing thoroughly with the soil of each a shovelful of well-rotted manure; sow for pickling from middle of June to the middle of July.

Improved White Spine—50 days. The best variety for table use or for market; retains its color a long time after being picked; very productive. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Boston Pickling—60 days. The best pickling variety yet introduced; very productive. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Improved Long Green—65 days. A well known standard variety of the most excellent quality, and when young makes the best pickles. Vines vigorous and very productive. Our strain of this grand sort is unsurpassed. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Japanese Climbing—65 days. Fruit about 10 inches long; thick and of fine flavor. Skin dark green, flesh pure white; can be grown on trellises and fences. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.

Early Cluster—50 days. Vines vigorous, producing the crop near the roots and in clusters. Fruits short, early and of good shape for pickling. Very prolific. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Davis Perfect—50 days. Highly recommended; dark, rich green in color, crisp and tender. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

DANDELION

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Use a clean, warm, rich soil. Sow in early spring in rows 18 inches apart, covering firmly with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of fine soil. When plants are well developed, thin or transplant to 10 or 12 inches apart. Leaves will be fit to cut the following spring. Leaves are best when blanched. This process removes to some extent the bitter taste without impairing the qualities which make them valuable greens. Blanching may be done by covering with leaves or loose litter, or by boarding them over. The leaves are used as salad or as boiled greens, the roots as a substitute for coffee, and the flowers to make wine.

IMPROVED THICK-LEAVED, or CABBAGING. A distinct variety unsurpassed in thickness of leaf and deep green color. It grows compactly, forming a regular upright tuft, and making an abundant crop without using much ground. Far superior to the Common variety and blanches almost naturally. **Pkt. 10c.**

HERBS**(ALL AROMATIC)**

These impart a strong, spicy taste and odor, and are used in various culinary operations. Those marked with an * are perennial, and when once obtained may be preserved for years. Of such sow the seed very carefully in seed-beds about the middle of Spring, and in the ensuing Autumn or Spring transplant them to convenient situations. The others are annuals, or such as come to perfection the first year and die. The seed of these may be sown carefully in shallow drills, middle of Spring, and when the plants are up a few inches thin them to proper distances. To preserve for use, dry thoroughly, rub the foliage almost to powder and put in jars or bottles and cork tightly.

Borage. 2 to 3 feet high, coarse growth.

Cucumber flavor. Flowers star shaped blue. Foliage very fuzzy. **Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.**

Caraway. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high. This Herb is cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery. Fine green foliage, similar to Carrot. **Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.**

Coriander. Seeds used for flavoring liquors, and for confectionery. 24 inches. **Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.**

Dill. The seeds used in flavoring preserves very largely, also for flavoring pickles. Plant small, feathery; flowers like a mixture of Fennel and Mint. 12 inches. **Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.;**

Fennel Sweet. Thick set. Tall. Leaves large and finely cut, the plant almost forming a head with a wide, straight interior. 24 inches. Seed head shape of a Parsnip, very small foliage. Seed

head like Dill. **Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.**

Lavender. Height about 24 inches. Seed slow to germinate. Used for scenting clothes. **Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.**

***Sage.** Long leaves, gray or silvery in color, strong grower; used for seasoning. Produced in profusion. 12 inches. **Pkt. 10c.; oz. 55c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.**

Summer Savory. Used for flavoring, fine foliage, flowers small purple. **Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c.**

Sweet Basil. Tall, light green. Very aromatic. Used for seasoning. Very productive in foliage. 18 inches. **Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c.**

***Sweet Marjoram.** Small foliage, mouse-eared. Shoots used for seasoning. 18 inches. **Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c.**

***Thyme.** Used for seasoning. Small wiry foliage. Dark dull green. 8 inches tall. **Pkt. 10c.; oz. 65c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25.**

EXTRA SPECIAL LAWN MIXTURE

Our Lawn Grass Seed is composed of clean, heavy seed of the highest purity and vitality and the best variety of grasses to form a deep green sod. No pains have been spared to make our Lawn grass seed as good as it can be made. The kinds of grasses used are those that form a close dense sod and resist hot, dry weather. The seeds are all of the cleanest and purest grades, and are all of strong vitality and will start quickly, and soon cover the ground with a fine close sward. Much of the grass seed sold for lawns is cheap, light stuff that could not be sold except in mixture. Such seed cannot produce good results and should never be used. **Lb. 40c.**



EGG PLANT

One ounce will produce 100 plants

Sow in hotbeds very early in Spring, and transplant when 2 inches high into a second bed or into small pots. If that is not done, thin to 4 inches apart. Do not plant out till the weather becomes per-

fectly settled and warm.

New York Improved—140 days. A leading market variety; fruit large, oval, very productive. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.; oz. 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

ENDIVE

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill

Sow in the Spring as soon as the earth is free from frost, and repeat to within sixty days of Autumn frost. Drill in rows of 2 feet and thin the plants to 8 inches apart. Tie up the loose leaves or cover with pots to blanch for Salad.

Moss Curled—45 days. Green, cut-leaved and extra curled. Used for

decoration. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Escarole Batavian or Broad Leaved—45 days. Foliage broad and flat. Choice Salad. Stands dry weather better than other sorts of Endive. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

KOHL-RABI

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill

This vegetable, the popularity of which is rapidly increasing, combines the virtues of the Turnip and Cabbage, but excels both in nutritive, hardy and productive qualities. The seed may be sown in June in rows 18 inches apart, and the

plants thinned out to 8 or 10 inches.

Purple Vienna—60 days. Similar to the following, except in color.

White Vienna—60 days. The earliest and best table or market variety. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

KALE

One ounce will sow about 200 feet of drill

For fall use sow early in May, in a prepared bed, and transplant in June, setting the plants and cultivating in the same manner as for Cabbage. A strong soil, well manured, is required. There are many varieties and all are good, more delicate than Cabbage, when boiled, the quality being improved after a light

frost. They should receive more general attention.

Dwarf Green-curled Scotch—55 days. Very dwarf, numerous leaves which are long, deep green in color and very much curled. An excellent variety for Spring sowing. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$3.50.

LEEK

The leek is prized for soups, and is thought for this purpose to be superior to onions. Sow early in Spring in a seed-bed and transplant when about 6

inches high, in rich soil 5 inches apart. **Large London Flag**—90 days. The oldest and best variety known. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.

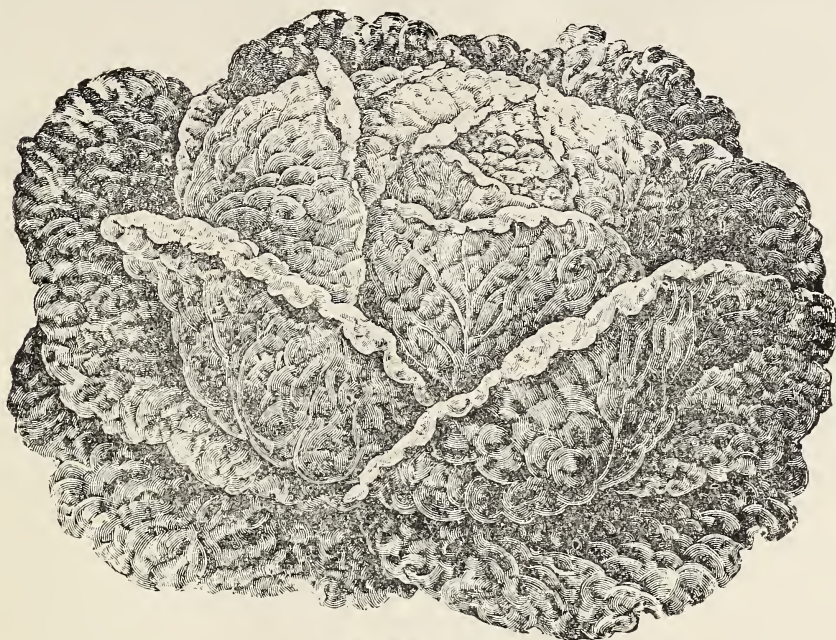
MUSTARD

One ounce will sow 40 feet of drill.

Cultivated to use as greens; often used mixed with Cress. Sow in any ordinary soil in rows a foot apart, using plenty of seed. Successive sowings may be made from April to July.

Bloomsdale Large-Leaved—35 days. So named by reason of producing, when fully grown, immense leaves which are as long and as broad as the largest Tobacco. These same leaves, when size of a man's hand are very tender and admirable as salad. Price of above varieties: Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

White, or Yellow—40 days. Used largely for salads. The seed is used to mix with pickles, in preserving cider, etc.



LETTUCE

An ounce will sow 200 feet in drills, or produce 3,000 plants.

Lettuce is a plant of most simple culture when grown in the open air. It requires rich soil, plenty of well-rotted manure, and abundant moisture. With these conditions its growth is vigorous and rapid, and, to be crisp and tender, it should be grown quickly. Seed may be sown in a frame in February and March, not much bottom heat required. The plants may be set out as early as the ground can be worked, as light frosts will not injure them. Set in rows about 18 inches apart, having 8 or 10 inches space between plants. For successive crops, sow every two weeks up to August.

Improved Hanson—45 days. The standard for summer, none more reliable for late sowing. Heads grow to a remarkable size, slow to run to seed, often failing to form a seed stalk. The outer leaves are a bright green, while the inner leaves are white as though blanched, tender and crisp, entirely free from bitter taste. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Brittle Ice. White Seed. Form a compact conical head, very large, dark green, a strong grower, heads tightly folded, interior very crisp and brittle. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Grand Rapids. Black Seed. One of the leading American non heading varieties. Curled, crisp, light green, leaves wavy, very much fringed and curly, cultivated extensively in the West under glass. Is very tender when forced and of fine quality. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Prize Head or Satisfaction—50 days. A cutting variety of curly leaves, having bronze edges and general bonze effect. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

May King. White Seed. Producing a Cabbage-like head, round and solid, medium size, light green, slightly tinged with brown edges. Is an early and quick grower, extremely good for outdoor culture. A good shipper. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Black Seeded Simpson—40 days. An improved variety of the ordinary curled Simpson.

Henderson's New York—55 days. Large and solid heads; tender, and of excellent flavor.

Big Boston—45 days. Similar to Boston Market; heads twice as large.

Paris White Cos—55 days. An upright variety, with long narrow leaves; requires tying up to blanch. Price of the above varieties: Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

MUSKMELON

One ounce to 80 hills; 2 to 3 pounds per acre.

Prepare hills four to five feet apart each way; mix well with the soil in each hill a couple of shovelfuls of thoroughly rotted manure. When the weather has become warm plant from 12 to 15 seeds in each hill; afterwards thin out, leaving four good plants.



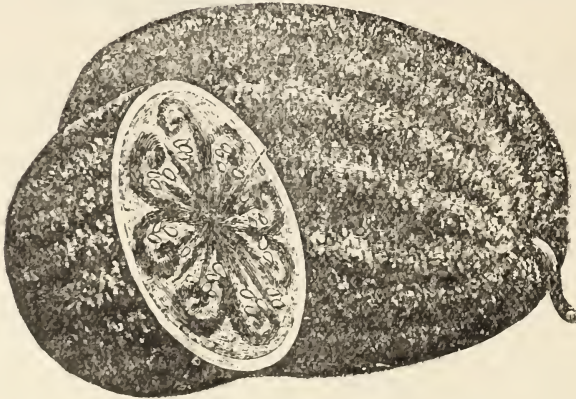
Muskmelon, Emerald Gem.

Emerald Gem—80 days. Early, small, flesh deep orange; very sweet. The best and most popular sort for this section.

Surprise—80 days. Very productive of medium-sized fruit, nearly round, sometimes a little flat. Color of skin light creamy green, flesh yellow, little netting. Very sweet and fine flavor.

Osage, or Improved Miller's Cream—75 days. Fruit medium-sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick. Price of above varieties: Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.40

WATERMELON



One ounce will plant about 30 hills; four pounds will plant an acre.

Citron, for Preserving—100 days. Is used for preserves only; is very hardy and productive.

Kleckley Sweet—80 days. Fruit oblong and of about 20 inches in length. Rind thin. Early to ripen, flesh scarlet, sugary and crisp. Seeds white. This

Melon is not so well adapted for shipping as for home consumption, being tender, but of excellent flavor and texture.

Cole's Early—70 days. Very hard, and sure cropper; flesh dark red, sweet and juicy. The fruit is nearly round, rind thin; color green striped with lighter shade. Very few seeds.

Price of the above varieties: Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.00

ORKA

One of the most wholesome vegetables of the South. The pods, when young, make a fine soup of themselves, or with other vegetables, and when picked are a fine salad.

White Velvet—60 days. Of tall growth, with long, slender pods, which are perfectly round, smooth, velvety white, and of superior quality. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Price List

On ONION SEED For

1926

ONION YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00

ONION PRIZETAKER

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00

ONION RED WETHERSFIELD

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00

ONION SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00

ONION WHITE PORTUGAL OR SILVERSKIN

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$9.00.

ONION SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$9.00.

ONION MAMMOTH SILVER SKIN

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$9.00.

ONION SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$9.00.

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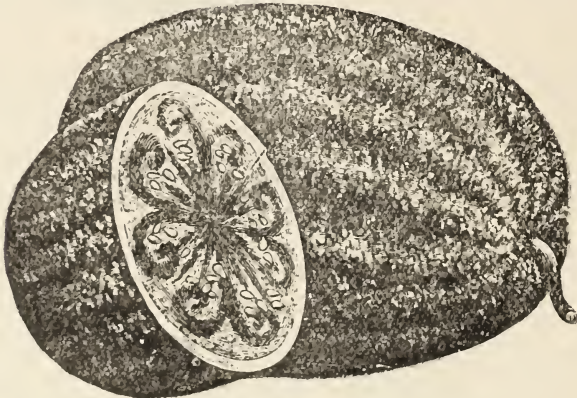
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Yellow Globe Danvers

Large Red Wethersfield—120 days. More flat in shape and larger than Early Red Globe; later and keeps well. Pkt. 10c.; ~~1/2 oz. 25c.~~

White Portugal, or Silver Skin—95 days. Very early; rather flat in shape; mild flavored, does not keep so well as the yellow and red varieties. Pkt. 10c.; 1 ~~oz. 25c.~~

Southport Red Globe—130 days. A very desirable main crop, round purplish red, globe shaped, with a very smooth glossy surface, a large producer and an excellent shipper and keeper. Very salable in the market. The most showy because highest color of Fall Onions. Grown very extensively in New

large crop—
bulbs, two inches and more in diameter. Skin a light golden brown or pale yellow; flesh pure white, crisp, and mild in flavor. Our strain is unsurpassed by none; is a sure cropper and immensely productive. Pkt. 10c.; ~~1/2 oz. 25c.~~

Prizetaker—95 days. A globe shaped variety of delicate straw color, growing to a very large size. It ripens up hard and firm, the flesh being pure white, fine grained and mild, delicate flavor. Pkt. 10c.; ~~1/2 oz. 25c.~~

Southport Yellow Globe—About 110 days. A very hardy and exceedingly productive yellow globe Onion. Is more oval than the Yellow Globe Danvers, much larger, more solid and heavier. Mild in flavor and an excellent keeper. Pkt. 10c.; ~~1/2 oz. 25c.~~

York and New England. Pkt. 10c.; oz. ~~1/2 oz. 25c.~~

Mammoth Silver King—85 days. Of attractive shape, with silvery white skin and flesh of a most agreeable mild flavor. It matures quite early and frequently measures 20 inches in circumference Pkt. 10c.; ~~1/2 oz. 25c.~~

Southport White Globe—120 days. A showy, mild flavored, large White Globe variety. Very solid, productive, a good keeper and possibly the best for setting of all White sorts, unsurpassed in uniformity, absolutely pure white. Used exclusively in all sections. Pkt. 10c.; ~~1/2 oz. 25c.~~

ONION SETS

Three Quarts of Sets to 100 Yards of Row.

Onion Sets, Yellow Bottom Sets, White Bottom Sets and Red Bottom Sets. Qt. 25c.

PEAS

One pound will sow 50 feet of drill;
two or three bushels in drills
for an acre.

Peas are among the first seeds that may be sown at close of Winter, frequently being planted before sharp frosts are fully over. The drilling of Peas may be safely commenced when the Peas is in bloom or as soon as the land can be plowed, and continued at intervals up to within sixty days of frost for the early kinds, or seventy days for the intermediate varieties, or eighty days for the later sorts. Late-sown Peas are never as productive as those sown in the Spring, and often are found to be subject to mildew.

EXTRA-EARLY VARIETIES

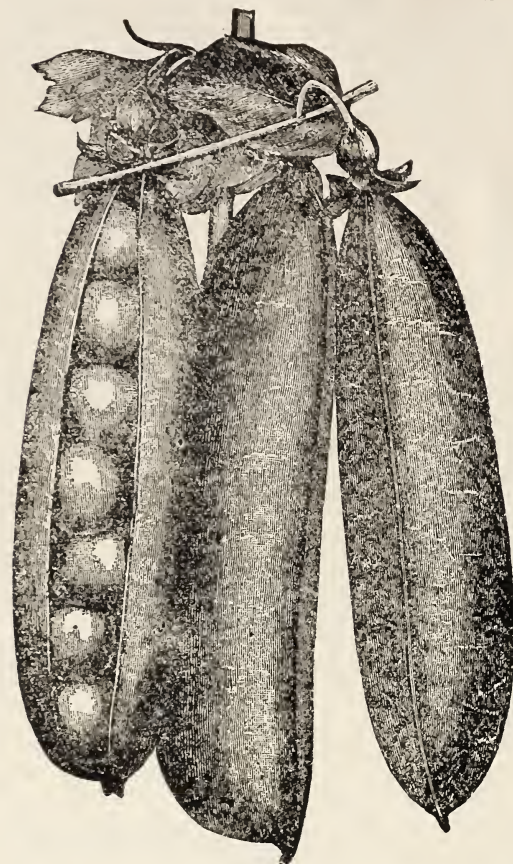
Alaska—49 days. Earliest of All, A superior blucseeded variety; very early, productive and of excellent quality. Extensively grown for early market. Lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

First and Best or Morning Star—50 days. A white extra early. Very fine flavor. Height of vine 30 to 36 inches. Very prolific. Pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, containing 5 to 6 good flavored Peas the pod. Lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Nott's Excelsior—52 days. An early wrinkled Pea of great value, growing a little larger and more vigorous than American Wonder, with larger pods and more of them. Lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.50

Thomas Laxton—53 days. Only a day or two later than Earliest of All, with pods nearly double in size. A wrinkled marrow equally valuable for family use and market gardeners. Lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.50

Blue Bantam. This dwarf wrinkled Pea combines extreme earliness, superb quality, and unusual productiveness, growing a very large pod for such a dwarf Pea. Lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40



Premium Gem—54 days. Pods long and of a dark green color; very prolific, and one of the earliest. Quality good. Vine about 18 inches. Lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Gradus (Prosperity)—52 days. An extra early wrinkled Pea, of superior quality, only two or three days later than Alaska. Pods uniformly large, from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and well filled. Lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.50

Sutton's Excelsior—54 days. An early dwarf, wrinkled Pea, with larger pods than any of its class. Peas large, tender and of a delicious quality. Lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.50

EDIBLE PODS OR SUGAR PEAS

Mammoth Melting Sugar. About 80 days to edible condition. Height of vine about 60 inches. Pods 4 to 5 inches long. Very twisted and puffed, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inches wide, all the Peas being placed along the top of pod. Seeds white. Blossoms white. Pods are eaten like a Snap Bean. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 35c.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

PEAS—SECOND EARLY AND LATER VARIETIES

Carter's Daisy or Dwarf Telephone—70 days. Vines about 24 inches high. So named because its vine, although very short, resembles very closely the Telephones, stems very thick and sturdy, broad leaves. Pods about 4½ inches long, of the Telephone type, and a yellowish green. Seed light green and wrinkled. Lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.50

McLean's Advancer—60 days. A favorite green wrinkled marrow; vine 2 feet. Pods well filled; best quality. Largely used by market gardeners and canners. Lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.50

Prince Edward—80 days. Vine 4½ to 5½ ft. Pods large, about 5 to 5½ ins. long, containing 5 to 7 Peas of the best dark podded Telephone type, showy, exceedingly productive and in our

opinion the best strain of Telephone on the market today for either Kitchen or Market Gardeners to grow. Lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.50

Champion of England—70 days. One of the best known of the older varieties; quality unsurpassed. Lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Everbearing, Bliss—60 days. This variety has proved a favorite for general use; branches considerably if not too thickly planted; large, well-filled pods. Lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Telephone—68 days. A strong grower, and about 4 feet high. Bears remarkably long pods. Lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.50

Large White Marrowfat. About 80 days to edible condition. Vines about 4½ feet high, of strong growing habits, pods about 3 inches long, containing 5 to 6 large white Peas. Lb. 25c.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.90.

PARSNIPS

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds for an acre.

While highly appreciated for the table, the great value of the Parsnip for stock feeding is but little known. The roots are very rich in saccharine food, adding to the richness of the milk when freshly dug and fed.

Large Sugar or Hollow Crown—85 days. The old standard, and one of the best for general farm use and for home or market purposes. Long, smooth, tender, and sugary; very hardy; will keep throughout the winter with very little protection. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 40c.; lb. 90c.

PARSLEY

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

Parsley succeeds best in rich, mellow soil, and as the seed germinates slowly sometimes remaining in the earth four or five weeks before the plants appear, the sowing should be made as early in Spring as the ground is in working condition. Can also be sown in hotbeds in February.

Moss Curled—70 days. One of the finest varieties for garnishing, on account of its mossy appearance and its bright color. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25

Doubled Curled—70 days. Dwarf, finely curled; excellent for table and edgings. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.25.

PUMPKIN

One ounce will plant 20 hills. One pound 250 hills.

Sow in good soil in May, when the ground has become warm, in hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way; or in fields of Corn, about every fourth hill.

Connecticut Field—65 days. A large yellow variety, productive, and grown for feeding stock. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Mammoth—110 days. A productive variety, which grows to an immense size. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.

Sugar—65 days. A fine-grained, sweet Pumpkin; very prolific, and a fine table variety. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 50c.

PEPPER

One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.

Sow in March or April in a hotbed, and transplant into open ground late in May, or early in June, when the weather has become well settled, as the plants are quite tender. Set in rows about 2 feet apart, and 15 inches apart in the row.



Harris' Earliest—120 days. An extra early bell shaped variety, resembling Bell or Bull Nose in shape, but somewhat smaller in size. The plants are of dwarf compact growth and produce an enormous crop of fruit which are perfectly mild. They are ready for market fully ten days ahead of Bull Nose. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.; oz. \$1.00.

Crimson Giant—130 days. The earliest of the very large-sized Peppers, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the top. Flesh is thick, firm and mild. Plants are $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, larger and more productive than Chinese Giant. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose—130 days. Good for Mangoes; earl sweet, and less pungent than many; one of the best. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

Ruby King—130 days. Long, about 5 inches; very thick; fine, mild flavor. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

Neapolitan Large Early—120 days. The earliest of the large, Sweet Peppers. Thick meated and productive. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

Long Red Cayenne—110 days. A long, slim pod, rather pointed, and when ripe of a bright red color. Pkt. 10c.; Oz. 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

Cherry Red—120 days. A small, round variety; intensely piquant; a rich, glossy red when ripe. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

RADISH

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Sow in the open ground the last of April in light, rich, sandy soil, selecting a warm or sheltered location. Later sowings can be made at intervals during the Summer in a moist location where they can grow quickly. Sow broadcast or in drills. Seeds of Winter Radishes should be sown during July or August. Will keep all winter if covered with sand and placed in a cool cellar.

Philadelphia White Box—30 days. Superior to any other White Turnip radish. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c

Early Scarlet Turnip—20 days. The standard for early and one of the best for home use. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Early Scarlet Globe—20 days. The leading sort for forcing. Its color is very handsome; flesh is crisp, tender and mild. Pkt 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

French Breakfast—22 days. A variety of quick growth; very mild and tender. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Long Scarlet Short Top—35 days. A very quick growing variety, and the favorite with market gardeners everywhere. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Scarlet Turnip White Tip or Rosy Gem—18 days. Handsome, bright scarlet, White tip; flesh very mild and crisp. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Long White Icicle—24 days. Similar to but not so long as the White Vienna; a superior sort, more symmetrical, more waxy, more crisp. Best long white in cultivation. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

RADISH**WINTER SORTS**

Chinese Rose—55 days. One of the best for fall and winter use. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Round Black—50 days. A large black-skinned Radish, much relished for

Winter Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Long Black Spanish—70 days. Same as above except in shape. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.

RHUBARB**PIE OR WINE PLANT**

One ounce gives about 500 plants.

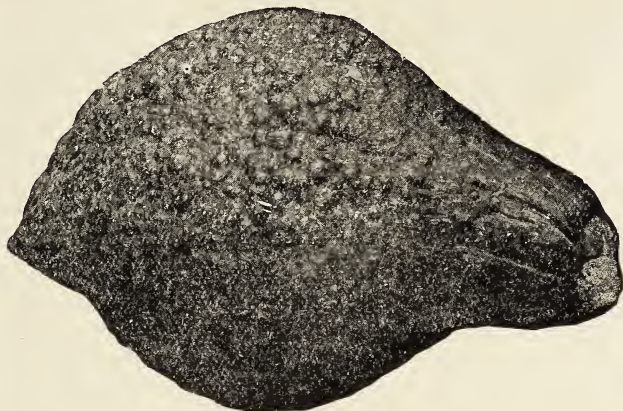
Sow seed in a rich mellow soil early in Spring and the following Spring transplant, allowing each plant at least three feet.

VICTORIA. Very large, juicy and the best known. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.

SQUASH

One ounce of the early bush variety for 40 hills, or of the late large-seeded kinds, 20 hills, three to four pounds for an acre.

Squashes being very tender and sensitive to cold should not be planted until the weather becomes warm and settled. Plant in well-manured hills, in the same manner as Cucumbers and Melons the bush varieties 3 or 4 feet apart each way, and the running kinds from 6 to 8 feet apart. Sow 8 or 10 seeds to a hill, thinning out, after they have attained the rough leaves, and danger from bugs is past, leaving two or three of the strongest plants in each hill.



Squash—Hubbard

Giant Summer Crookneck—65 days. The best of the early Summer Squashes. Very early and productive. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Golden Summer Crookneck—60 days. This is in all respects similar to the Giant Summer Crookneck, except that it is earlier and smaller in every way. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

White Bush Scallop—40 days. A well known Summer variety, grown extensively for shipping. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Delicata—60 days. Fruit small, oblong; skin yellow, striped with green. Used for autumn and winter. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Cocozelle or Italian Green Striped. A compact vine. Fruit somewhat the shape of a Banana Cantaloupe about 12 to 15 inches long, 4 to 5 inches thick. When young dark green, afterwards light yellow. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c.; lb. \$1.75.

True Hubbard—85 days. The standard Winter Squash, and is more generally cultivated than any other variety. Flesh dark yellow, fine-grained, dry and sweet. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40.

Golden Hubbard—80 days. A sport from the old standard of excellence, the Hubbard, and is a perfect type of its parent except in color which is a bright orange yellow. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Delicious—60 days. A squash of the richest and finest quality known. It is of medium size, dark green in color and with very thick flesh which cooks dry and is of superior flavor. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Mammoth Whale—70 days. Largest of all. The Squashes grow from two to three feet in length, skin a dark olive green with slight stripes of a lighter tinge. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.

SALSIFY**OR VEGETABLE OYSTER**

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill.

A very delicate and nutritious vegetable, especially esteemed for its peculiar oyster flavor. Sow the seed early in Spring, in drills 12 inches apart and 1 inch deep, thinning out the young plants to 6 inches. The roots will be ready for use in October, when a supply should be taken up and stored like Carrots.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—90 days. Roots much larger than the ordinary and of better flavor. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.



Dwarf Stone. This is the largest-fruited of all the dwarf varieties. Vines are dwarf, vigorous, and very productive. A late-maturing sort, with large, smooth, bright red, very solid fruits having thick meaty walls; of fine flavor. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.; oz. 45c.

Ponderosa—110 days. Very large and smooth; color, dark rich red. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.; oz. 45c.

Grape Cherry or Current—95 days. Fruit red and borne in clusters like grapes; very desirable for pickles. Fruit no longer than a small cherry.

Golden Trophy or Golden Queen—100 days. A bright yellow type of Trophy; large, early, solid and far better flavored than any of the red varieties. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

John Bear—95 days. Few days later than Earliana. More uniform, attractive and productive. The most profitable extra early variety. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.; oz. 45c.

TOBACCO

One ounce will produce plants for one acre.

Sow broadcast in hot beds or open ground soon as ground can be worked. Keep free from weeds and water freely in dry weather. Set out about June 1st, three feet apart on highly manured ground.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. A hardy variety adapted to growing in northern states. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.

Havana. The leaf is very thin and fine texture. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.

TOMATOES

One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants

The seed should be sown in a hot bed about the first week in March, in drills five inches apart and half an inch deep. When the plants are about two inches high set out in boxes, three inches deep, four inches apart, in another hot bed, or pot singly. If transplanted a second time will be stocky and branching. When the weather has become mild, transplant into warm, light, rich soil, four feet apart.

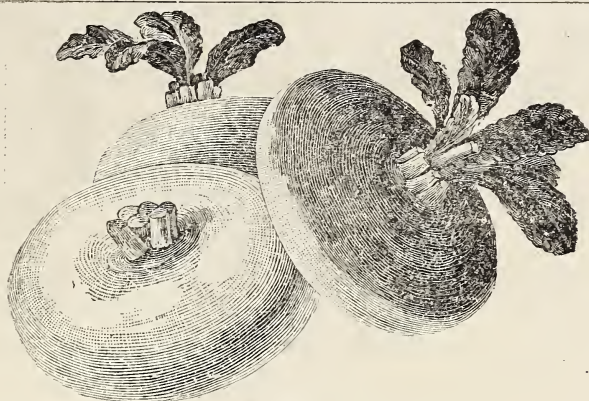
Bonny Best—90 days. Almost as early as John Bear. Smooth, uniform fruit, bearing well until frost. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.; oz. 45c.

Earliana—90 days. The earliest large red. A favorite among market gardeners. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.; oz. 45c.

Livingston's Beauty—100 days. Color, glossy crimson; smooth, firm and solid. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.; oz. 45c.

Chalk's Early Jewel—100 days. Large, globular fruit, smooth skin, flesh bright red scarlet and solid, of excellent quality. The fruit very free from cracks or any convolutions upon the surface. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.; oz. 45c.





TURNIPS

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; 1 lb. per acre in drills; 2 to 3 lbs. broadcast.

For Summer use, sow early in Spring in drills and thin out to eight inches. For Fall and Winter, sow from July to September. Rutabagas should be sown in June or early in July, in drills eighteen inches apart; thin out when large enough six to nine inches apart in drill.

Early White Snowball—50 days. A perfect globe shaped, white skinned Turnip, of medium size and excellent flavor. For early sowing this is one of the best, being crisp and tender, and maturing in six weeks from the time of sowing. A good keeper. Fine for family or market. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 65c.

White Egg—50 days. A very excellent variety. Nearly oval or egg-shaped. Flesh firm and fine grained, and of snowy whiteness. Its flavor is of the best. Particularly desired for table. Can be sown as late as the middle of August. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 65c.

Long White Cow Horn—80 days. A quick-growing sort, half long in shape, fine grained, sweet, good quality. Roots grow partly above ground. Very productive. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 65c.

Purple Top White Globe—65 days. An improved variety of the purple flat Turnip; globular in shape of fine appearance, a good keeper, of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 65c.

Purple Top Strap Leaved—60 days. Roundish medium size, purple above ground, white below. The most popular variety for early use, either for table or stock. Packet 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 65c.

RUTA BAGA VARIETIES

The Ruta Baga varieties should be sown a month earlier than Turnips, as they require longer to mature.

Improved American, or Purple Top—80 days. Very hardy and productive; flesh yellow, sweet, and solid; good for stock or table use. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. 75c.

White Russian, or Large White—85 days. Grows very large; excellent for table or stock; flesh firm, white and solid; has a very rich and sweet flavor. Best keeper of any. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. 75c.

SPINACH

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill, twenty pounds will sow an acre.

Spinach may be grown on ordinary soil. A liberal dressing of good manure should be used. The land can hardly be made too rich.

New Zealand (Tetragonia expansa)—55 days. A plant of a different genus, but of similar character and used as Spinach. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25

New Victoria—45 days. A new and valuable sort.

Round Thick Leaved—42 days. Produces large, thick, dark-green leaves.

Long Standing—50 days. Leaves large, fleshy, somewhat crimped. A fine market sort. Prices of above three varieties: Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 50c.



Miscellaneous Farm Seeds



We make a specialty of the best grades, free from weeds and impurities, and of good germination. We believe, in the long run, the best proves to be the cheapest, and for this reason we handle extra fancy stock only, leaving cheap, undesirable grades out entirely.

Timothy, Clover, and Farm Seed subject to market changes. Quotations and samples sent on application.

TIMOTHY (Phleum Pratense.) The most valuable of all the grasses for hay, especially in the north. Thrives best on moist loamy soils of medium tenacity. It should be cut just when the blossom falls. Sow early in the Spring or Fall.

RED TOP. In Pennsylvania and states farther south this is known as **Herds Grass**, a name applied in New England and New York to Timothy. It is a good, permanent grass, standing our climates well, and makes good pasture when fed close.

ORCHARD GRASS. Desirable on account of its quick growth and valuable aftermath. It is ready for grazing in Spring two weeks sooner than most grasses and when fed off is again ready for grazing in a week.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. Also called June grass. Best of all the native grasses for pasture. Blooms in June. A true perennial, and when it becomes fully established will last for years.

BUCKWHEAT

SILVER HULL. The best for flouring purposes. Kernels smaller than Japanese, silvery gray in color. Fine stock.

MILLET

GOLDEN MILLET. Medium early forage plant, very prolific. Sow 38 pounds per acre. Bushel, 40 pounds.

JAPANESE BARNYARD MILLET. Enormously productive, yielding from four to six tons of cured forage per acre, on rich soils. Six to eight feet in height. Sow in May.

RAPE, Dwarf Essex, English

Extremely valuable for furnishing a quick growth of forage. A vigorous strong growing turnip-like plant. Especially grown for feeding sheep, but cattle, pigs, and milch cows do very well upon it. For sheep pasture sow in May, and it will be ready for pasturing in July and August; or sown in June, or even up to the

latter part of July, it will furnish a large amount of pasture or fodder. In drills, sow five pounds to the acre; broadcast, ten pounds to the acre.

CLOVERS

RED MEDIUM. This is the common Red Clover so largely grown. We shall be pleased to quote prices at any time.

MAMMOTH OR PEA-VINE. This grows much taller than Red Medium, with larger leafer stalks, and large slightly pointed leaflets.

ALSIKE. This perennial is the most hardy of all clovers. On rich, moist soil it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasturage, but its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield of hay; cattle prefer it to any other forage.

ALFALFA. This is by far the most important of all the forage plants, as when once established it affords for years the heaviest yield of hay of any plant grown.

WHITE DUTCH. A small, creeping perennial variety valuable for pasturage and for lawns.

CRIMSON OR SCARLET CLOVER. A well-known and favorite winter cover crop and soil enricher, affording excellent early forage.

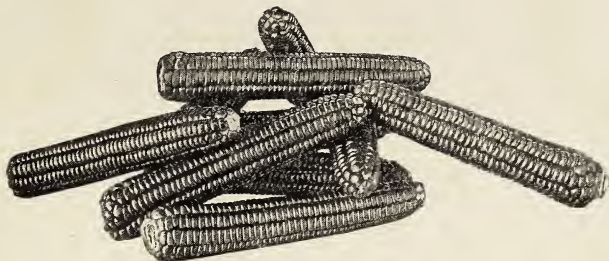
CANADIAN FIELD PEAS. Every year there is more inquiry for Field Peas. They stand in the front rank as a fodder, especially for hogs. They can be fed green or dry. They will grow on land that will not produce clover.

SOY OR SOJA BEANS

MAMMOTH YELLOW. Valuable as forage or fertilizer. Thrives well in hot and dry weather. Sow broadcast $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to the acre, or in drills 3 feet apart and 1 foot between plants.

MEDIUM EARLY GREEN. Similar in purpose to Mammoth Yellow, but a few days earlier.

CORN IS KING



PLANT GOOD SEED

One grain of corn will produce more corn than a similar quantity of any other cereal will produce of its kind.

All of our seed corn is true to strain, of high germination qualities, grown for seed purposes. It is thoroughly milled and screened, and in keeping with our established rule to furnish first-class stock only.

PEDIGREED SEED CORN

What is it? Corn that has been bred for many generations by careful selection of the best ears, of a definite form, to contain the largest amount of grain and the smallest cob, the greatest number of ears to a stalk and the largest growth of leafage.

GUARANTEED LONG ISLAND GROWN LUCE'S FAVORITE

One of the new varieties which has been developed in the last few years and is proving highly satisfactory. This corn is recommended by nearly all of the Farm Bureau experts and seems to have the combined qualities for which the feeders in milk producing sections have long been looking for.

It will grow about twelve feet high, many times producing two large ears on a stalk.

GIANT PROLIFIC. This variety, owing to its great vitality is splendidly adapted to poor or thin soil, but like any other variety will produce best results on strong land where the stalks grow from 14 to 16 feet high with large, well developed ears. We introduced this variety six years ago, and we have hundreds of customers that are satisfied with the results. The seed of this variety is eastern grown and is undoubtedly the best ensilage corn on the market.

PA. EARLY DENT. A good early ensilage variety. Its growth and habit is the same as Sweepstakes.

Quotations and Samples sent on applications.



FLOWER SEEDS

There is no place so small that there is no room for flowering plants. New places can quickly be greatly softened and beautified by the judicious planting of annuals, and old ones can be improved by the introduction of new features. And while the home is being made attractive, its real value is being steadily increased by this work of love bestowed upon it.

AGERATIUM

Used largely for bedding and borders. It is exceedingly attractive when mingled with alyssum, candytuft or similar plants. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

ALYSSUM

For borders, edgings, baskets, pots, rockwork or cutting should be used liberally. In borders sow thickly, so as to form masses. Sow very early in the Spring. Cut back after the first flowers fade and others will continue.

Maritimum (Sweet)—White. Trailing habit, very sweetly scented. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.; oz. 35c.

Little Gem or Carpet of Snow.—Very suitable for border and pot work. 6 inches. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

ANTIRRHINUM—Snapdragon

Half hardy, perennial treated as an annual. One of the finest flowers for cutting; spikes long, gorgeously colored. Seed sown in February or March will bloom from July until frost. May also be sown in open ground in April for blooming in August.

Dwarf, Large Flowered. Rose, Yellow, White, Mixed, Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

Tall, Large Flowered.—Height, 18 inches. White, Rose, Yellow, Scarlet, Mixed. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

ASTERS

One of the most highly prized and best known annuals. Seed should be sown from middle of March to first of May, and when an inch high, transplant into pots or boxes and plant out in open ground last of May. Ground should be well manured and thoroughly worked.

GIANT COMET

Flowers extra large, with long, wavy curled petals, long stems and branching habit. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

White, Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

Shell Pink, Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

Purple, Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

Crimson, Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

Lavender, Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

Mixed Colors, Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET

The earliest flowering variety stems long and an excellent variety for cutting. Mixed Colors, Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

NEW ASTER

“HEART OF FRANCE”

The best pure red Aster ever introduced. Heart of France opens red as the purest flowers are large and full, with never a trace of hollow center. The plants are of branching type and very robust habit. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c. ruby, deepens with age and retains its remarkable beauty to the very end. The



We introduce to our customers as one of the latest and highest achievements in China Asters, a superior race in every way. The plants are of very healthy, robust, branching growth, about two feet high, producing on long stems, massive, peony-formed flowers of perfect form and faultless outline, and exceedingly double to the very center. The flowers are the most beautiful formed of all large Asters.

Crimson, White, Pink, Lavender, Special Mixture, Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

SEMPLÉ'S LATE FLOWERING BRANDING ASTERS

Superior to any class of late flowering. Branching Aster, lengthening the Aster season till frost. The flowers are very large, 4 inches across, are very double of purest colors and are borne on long stems. They begin blooming about the first of September. Plants are strong growers, 18 inches to two feet high.

Simple's Mixed Colors, Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

Simple's White, Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

Simple's Lavender, Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

Simple's Shell Pink, Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

Simple's Crimson, Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

Simple's Purple, Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

ASTER

AMERICAN BEAUTY — The Latest Blooming Aster. A new variety of unusual vigor and commencing to bloom as the last of the other sorts are going out of bloom.

Price of each of the following: Rose, Purple, Mixed Colors, Lavender, Shell Pink, Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c.

AQUILEGIA

One of the most beautiful of the hardy perennial plants. The graceful and peculiarly shaped flowers are borne on slender stems well above the handsome foliage. Plants grow two to three feet high. Seed sown any time up to mid-summer will produce plants that will begin to bloom the following May.

Single Mixed, Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Double Mixed, Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

AGROSTEMMA**(ROSE OF HEAVEN)**

Coronaria. A very pretty old favorite hardy annual of graceful habit; flowers of light rose, shaded white; silvery white foliage. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

BALSAM**LADY'S SLIPPER**

The garden Balsam, or Lady's Slipper is one of the most popular of our tender annuals. It is a native of India, and likes a bright sun and warm weather. The seed should be sown in the house, the hotbed, coldframe, or in a warm sheltered spot in light soil in the garden, after the ground has become warm. The seeds germinate quickly and young plants make a rapid growth. When they are an inch or two high, transplant the seedlings four or five inches apart, so that they may have light and air on all sides, and by the time they are about four inches high transplant to their permanent place.

Giant Improved. Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

ARCTOTIS**(AFRICAN DAISY)**

Grandis.—This recent introduction from Southwest Africa is one of the most desirable annuals for cut flowers as well as for show in the garden. A well branched plant, 2 to 3 feet tall, easily grown from seed sown out of doors and continuing in bloom from July until frost. The flowers are large, showy, daisy-like flowers of pure white, while the reverse of the petals are pale lilac. While the plant will do well most any place, it favors a sunny situation. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

AMARANTHUS

Tricolor. (Joseph's Coat) — Beautiful foliage plants growing three to five feet high with ornamental leaves, variegated in red, yellow and green. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Caudatus. Love-Lies-Bleeding. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

**GIANT IMPROVED DOUBLE BALSAM**

BELLIS**(DOUBLE DAISY)**

Daisies are easily raised from Spring sown seed and come into bloom in a very short time. Among the most charming Spring flowers, they are indispensable for cool shady places. With protection they will stand the Winter.

DOUBLE QUILLED, Mixed.—Red and white. Pkt. 10c.

Carnations—Marguerite

These lovely, fragrant Carnations produce fine double flowers. From seed sown in the garden early in the Spring the plants begin to bloom in about four months. When well started, the young plants should be transplanted to stand 12 inches apart. They are quite hardy, flowering the first season until late in the Fall, and will live out all Winter if given the protection of a mulch of long strawy manure. Or they may be cut back by removing the flower-shoots early in the Fall and planted in pots for Winter blooming in a cool room. The seed offered will produce a large percentage of double flowers in the choicest assortment of colors. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

CALENDULA or (Pot Marigold)

One of the best and showiest free-flowering annuals. Will grow in any good garden soil and produce a fine effect in beds and mixed borders. Valuable for pot culture, blooming in the winter and early spring.

Double Sulphur. Flowers large and double. Color light lemon-yellow. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.; Pkt. 10c.

Meteor. Handsome, double, and beautifully striped, the petals having a creamy center edged with orange-yellow. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

Orange Giant. The finest large-flowered orange. Very double. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

Mixed Varieties. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c.

CANDYTUFT

The Candytuft is amongst the most highly prized of garden flowers. Should be sown in masses. Sow seeds where plants are to bloom, in rows six to eight inches apart, and thin out plants to about six inches apart.

Empress. Large, white trusses of branching habit; very free blooming. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c.

Little Prince. Dwarf, compact plant covered with pure white flowers. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c.

Queen of Italy. Fine pink flowers. Plants Dwarf. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c.
All Colors Mixed. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c.

**CARNATION MARGUERITE****CAMPANULA****(CANTEBURY BELLS)**

This old-fashioned flower is a favorite with all. Stately and showy, and of the easiest growth. Hardy biennials.

Prize Mixture. An elegant mixture of all the finest classes and colors of single and double and "Cup and Saucer" varieties. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

CALLIOPSIS or COREOPSIS

Sow where they are to remain, and thin to one foot apart.

Lanceolata Grandiflora. Beautiful hardy perennial; grows 15 to 18 inches high and produces its golden yellow flowers in great profusion. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Golden Wave. Bushy plants, with bright golden flowers, two inches across, each distinctly marked with dark brown center. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

Finest Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

Cardinal Climber (*Ipomœa Quamoclit hybrida*). The finest of the annual climbers. It grows quickly and flowers all summer. 25 feet. Pkt. 10c.



CENTAUREA SILVER LEAF

Dusty Miller

Low growing white-leaved perennial varieties used for ornamental bedding, edging, vases, etc. Grows 12 to 15 inches high. Leaves silvery-white, much divided. Pkt. 10c.

CHINESE WOODFLOWER

(*Celosia Childsii*.)

Brilliant scarlet, globular flowers. Pkt. 10c. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

Celosia, or Cockscomb

Very attractive annuals. The crested heads of flowers resemble a cock's comb. The plumed heads are like great feathers. Sow the seed directly in the garden or start early and transplant. Make fine pot plants. **Dwarf Mixed**; Pkt. 10c. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

Plumosa. Large, showy plumes. Pkt. 10c. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c.

CINERARIA HYBRIDA.

Our strain of Cineraria seed is unsurpassed for beautiful variety and richness of color, as well as for perfection of form and size of flower. Pkt. 20.

Coleus— Choicest New Hybrid.

A beautiful class of well known and popular decorative foliage plants with such diversity of pattern and rich coloring, their growing is a matter of absorbing interest and pleasure. For bedding or pot culture. **Mixed.** Pkt. 20c.

CANARY BIRD FLOWER

A rapid growing summer climber, with finely cut foliage and yellow flowers. Tender annual. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

CENTAUREA CYANUS

Batchelor's Button, Corn Flower, Ragged Sailor, etc.

One of our best known hardy annuals; blooms freely and is easily grown eighteen inches to two feet high.

Single Blue, Pink, White; Pkt. 10c. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c.

CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS

(Sweet Sultan)

These mammoth varieties are great improvements on the old Sweet Sultans. Easily and successfully cultivated everywhere. The flowers are two to four inches across, of graceful form, and of the sweetest fragrance. **Mixed Colors,** including many shades. Pkt. 10c. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

CLEOME (Spider Plant)

Found in all old-fashioned gardens. Flowers rose-like, a many legged spider, borne on stems four feet high. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 15c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

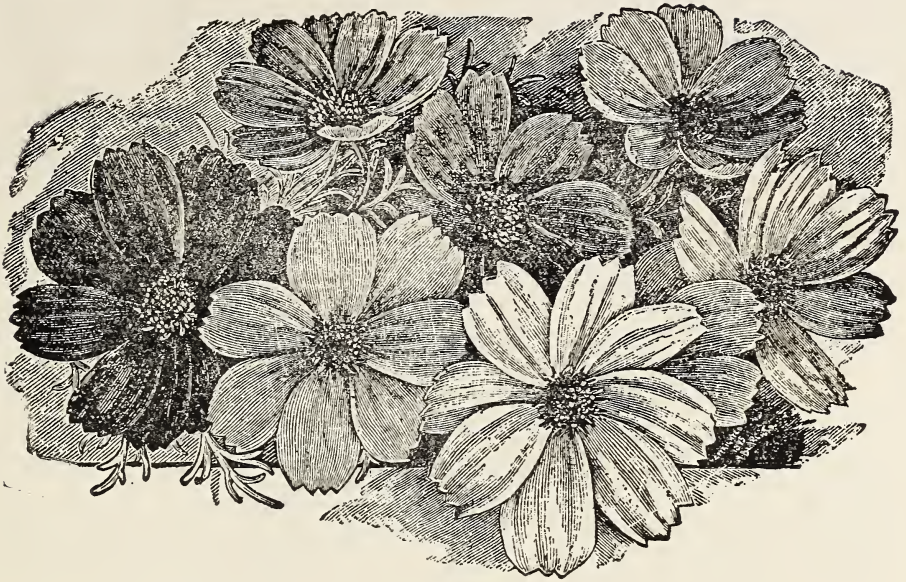
Annual Chrysanthemums are distinct from the autumn flowering, blooming all summer and making a gorgeous display in the garden, and for pot culture.

Annual Double White Snowball. Covered with clusters of double pure white flowers of a beautiful fringed appearance, all summer. Will last a week or two after being cut. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 15c.

Annual Double and Single Mixed. Beautiful double and single types in a wide range of colors. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 15c.

CLARKIA ELEGANS

This pretty, easily grown annual is a popular garden and cut flower plant, very showy in borders, hanging baskets or vases. They are not particular as to location but thrive equally well in partial shade or sun. 2½ feet. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 20c.



COSMOS

A strong grower, having elegant foliage, and for Fall blooming has no superior. Seed sown in the house or hotbed in March or early in April, and the young seedlings transplanted to open ground as soon as the weather is warm, will produce plants three to five feet high by September, which, thereafter, and until November, will yield hundreds of blossoms three inches across. The flowers are of various shades from pure white to purplish crimson.—Both foliage and flowers are unsurpassed for bouquets and vases.

EARLY-FLOWERING. Begins to flower in July and continues till frost. Particularly fine for vases and house decorations. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

NEW DOUBLE CRESTED COSMOS

These beautiful novelties are something entirely different from other Cosmos. The flowers are not fully double, but are double crested, having double centers and a row of petals around the base, which makes them very effective. Flowers are borne on strong stiff stems, fine for use as a cut flower. Mixed Colors, Pkt. 10c.

CYPRESS VINE

IPOMŒA QUAMOCLIT. One of the most graceful and beautiful of garden vines.

For training upon a light trellis it is unexcelled. Its scarlet or white flowers are produced in profusion, and its freely-cut foliage is well adapted to ornamental work. When plants are set in rich soil, where they are to grow, they will reach a height of ten feet; or if planted thick, will soon make a screen of exquisite foliage and flowers. Soak seeds over night in warm water before sowing. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

DAHLIA

Seed planted early in the spring will produce plants that will give abundant blooms the first summer. Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c.

DATURA

(Angels Trumpet)

Showy, large branching plants, growing three to five feet high, bearing trumpet-shaped flowers six inches in length. Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur)

The **Larkspurs** are showy annuals and perennials. Very easy to cultivate and beautiful for borders. The foliage is dark green, much divided, throwing out to perfection the blossoms, which are terminal spikes of blue, purple, white and red. Although hardy perennials, the plants will bloom the first Autumn and again the following Spring. All grow freely in good soil.

Giant Double Hybrids. Magnificent stately plants, growing 5 to 8 feet high, with great flowering spikes before producing seed and they will bloom for months. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

Perennial Delphinium (Mixed Colors). Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 65c.

**DIANTHUS****CHINESE AND JAPANESE PINKS**

These are among the most brilliant of our garden flowers, and are worthy of particular care. The plants are from twelve to fifteen inches in height. Seeds can be sown under glass in the Spring or in an open, sheltered bed. The young plants are easily transplanted, and should be set from eight to twelve inches apart. Bloom the first Summer, and also the second if the flowers are freely picked during the season, and the plants are protected in the Winter. Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

DELPHINIUM**DIGITALIS****FOXGLOVE, OR WITCHES FINGERS**

The Foxglove, in common with all the hardy perennials, is being planted more extensively each season. The large tube-like flowers, which are produced so freely in beautiful spikes, add much to our hardy beds and borders. Being of the easiest growth, and doing finely in partially shaded situations, they fill in many gaps most advantageously. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

The **California Poppy** is a showy, free-flowering plant, of low-spreading growth, with finely divided foliage, blooming throughout the season. Seed should be sown thinly in shallow drills early in Spring where the plants are to bloom. In Southern States it succeeds best from seed sown late in the Fall. Where a solid bed is desired, seed may be thinly broadcast and lightly raked in. This is the most effective way of planting this gorgeous flower. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

**ESCHSCHOLTZIA****EUPHORBIA**

Variegata — (Snow on the Mountain). Plants of open, free-branching growth, two feet in height. The large, dark-green leaves are widely bordered or margined with pure snow-white. It is very showy in the strong contrast of colorings and most effective for planting on raised beds. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

Heterophylla — (Mexican Fire-plant). An annual resembling the Poinsettia in habit and color. Smooth glossy-green leaves which in mid-summer turn to a beautiful orange-scarlet. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

EVERLASTINGS

The class of flowers called "Everlastings" have been gaining a great deal of popularity during recent years. They are all "old-fashioned" flowers that were better known years ago than they are now. The flowers should be picked for drying before they are fully open.

As seed of all "Everlastings" is slow to germinate it is well to sow quite shallow and carefully.

ACROLINIUM

Free-flowering "Everlasting" bearing pretty white and pink double flowers.

Double Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

HELICHRYSUM or Strawflowers

These annual Everlastings or "Strawflowers," are easily grown from seed sown in the open ground in the spring, and are covered with handsome, large, double flowers. Red, yellow, mixed colors, Violet, and white. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

RHODANTHE

A charming annual "everlasting" about 1 foot high. They flower early and continue for a long time. The pretty bell-shaped flowers are borne in sprays. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

XERANTHEMUM

This is one of the oldest and prettiest of the "Everlasting" flowers. It is the one often called "Immortelle." Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Ornamental grasses are not only attractive in the flower bed or border in the summer, but are largely used, when dried, in making up graceful, artistic bouquets, baskets and vases for winter decoration in connection with dried everlasting flowers. Large beds and groups of these grasses are used with fine effect in landscape work.

Coix Lacryma-Jobi. Job's Tears. Two feet high. Corn-like leaves. Grown for the bead-like fruit. Pkt. 10c. Mixed Varieties of Ornamental Grasses. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

KOCHIA

(Summer Cypress or Burning Bush)

Trycophylla. An annual about three feet in height. Splendid for temporary summer hedges. Throughout the summer it is a lively green, but towards autumn turns to a bright red. It is of dense rounded form with very minute foliage and stems. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

ECHINOCYSTIS

(Wild Cucumber Vine)

The fastest growing annual vine in existence; will grow 20 feet in six weeks; pretty foliage and inconspicuous white flowers; soak seed in water over night before planting in dry weather. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.

GAILLARDIA

BLANKET FLOWER

The flowers are borne freely and come in brilliant colors. They are excellent for borders but do best if sown in May. These showy annuals bloom in great profusion from July to November and are of easy culture. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

GOURDS

The Gourds are prized for their rapid growth and their odd-shaped and highly colored fruits. They are useful for covering arbors, old fences, stumps, etc. Mixed varieties. Contains a great variety. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

GYPSOPHILA

(BABY'S BREATH)

The delicate, mist-like sprays of the Gypsophila are invaluable for bouquets. They serve to lighten the effect of masses of other flowers, and are especially useful with Sweet Peas and other flowers that cannot readily be cut with their own foliage.

Elegans Grandiflora. (Annual). Large flowered, pure white form. Can be flowered from seed within a few weeks after sowing. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.
Paniculata. A hardy perennial variety. Smaller flowers than Grandiflora, but equally valuable for cut flower purposes. Pkt. 10c.

HELIOTROPE

Highly valued for the fragrance of their flowers and duration of bloom. Tender perennial, one foot. Easily grown from seed, blooming first summer if sown early. Fine Mixed. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

ICE PLANT

Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum. A most interesting plant, with delicate, succulent almost transparent branches and leaves. Of drooping habit, adapted to baskets, vase work and rockeries. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.

LOBELIA

Nothing better for beds, edging or pot culture. Blooms quickly from seed and continues through the season.

Crystal Palace Compacta. Dark blue. Fine for bedding. 6 in. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.
Mixed. Best annual sorts. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.



The African and French Marigolds are valuable for their flowers in late Summer and Autumn and can be grown to advantage in little clumps, with other plants, in the front of shrubbery or in the garden border. The African varieties are the taller in growth and produce large self-colored blossoms. The French varieties are smaller, some of them being elegantly striped and spotted. The dwarf-growing kinds make extremely handsome borders, being neat compact plants, and remaining in full bloom until killed by frost. Seeds can be sown in the open border, or earlier, in a coldframe, and the young plants transplanted late in the Spring to where they are to remain. They succeed best in a light soil, with full exposure to the sun. Annual.

TALL AFRICAN Double Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

TALL FRENCH Double Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

DWARF Double Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

LEGION OF HONOR. (Little Brownie). Single golden yellow, red markings. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

MIGNONETTE

No annual is a more general favorite than the Mignonette. Its modest, sweet-scented flowers recommend it to every one. One of the easiest culture, it adapts itself to all situations. Blooms till Fall. Sow seeds several times during season. In bloom for 60 days.

GOLIATH, GIANT FLOWERED. Red. Plants pyramidal in form and very strong with exceedingly large flower-spikes. 12 inches. One of the best. Pkt. 10c.

MACHET. Golden. Dwarf growth, highly colored; fragrant. Pkt. 10c.

ODORATA. Very sweet. 9 inches. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c.

FOUR-O'CLOCK

MARVEL-OF-PERU, or, as it is generally called, **Four-o'clock**, because its flowers open late each afternoon; bright foliage. Flowers are fragrant, with desirable colors and fine markings. Makes a fine Summer hedge if set in rows a foot apart. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.



NASTURTIUM—DWARF MORNING GLORIES

LARGE FLOWERING VARIETIES

Convolvulus. The *Convolvulus Major* is an annual of rapid growth; large flowers of many colors; suitable for porches or arbors, blooming in July and constantly till frost. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.

Rochester. A new large-flowering variety. Flowers 4 inches or over, are of a deep violet-blue, with a narrow band of white around the edge. Wonderfully attractive. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

Imperial Japanese Mixed. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.

POPPY

Every garden should have a good supply of Poppies. They fit in almost anywhere and the perennial varieties remain for years.

Giant Double, Pink. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

Giant Double, Scarlet, Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

Giant Double, Mixed, Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

American Flag. Flowers extra large, double, snow-white, each petal bordered with scarlet. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

Flanders' Poppy. Worthy to commemorate the "Flanders Fields" and its associated sentiment. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

Shirley. The most beautiful strain of the entire Poppy family. The colors range from bluish white through many tints to bright crimson. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

Perennial Poppies. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

Heavenly Blue. Most exquisite of the Morning-glories. Charming color. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

MYOSOTIS

FORGET-ME-NOT

Flourishes in a moist shady situation, and is in constant bloom nearly the whole season. If the seed is sown in Autumn it will flower in early Spring. Hardy perennial; one-half foot.

Palustris. The true Forget-me-not. Pkt. 10c.

NASTURTIUM

Everyone knows and admires the Nasturtium. Its varied and brilliant colors, its refreshing fragrance, making it so desirable for table decorations, its habit of continuous blooming, and the ease with which it is grown, all combine to place the Nasturtium in the list of flowers that are really indispensable.

Tall Sorts. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

Dwarf Sorts. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.

Tall Variegated, Mixed. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.

NIGELLA

"Love-in-a-Mist" or "Devil-in-the-Bush"

Damascena. Compact plants a foot high, with fine cut foliage within which is set a profusion of pretty, curious shaped flowers and seed pods. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

NICOTIANA.

Sweet-Scented Tobacco Plant. Produces a great number of fragrant flowers. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.



POPPY DOUBLE



GIANT PANSIES

PETUNIAS

Petunias are annuals of extraordinary merit and of easy culture, producing a fine effect by reason of the beautiful combination of colors. Free bloomers, very effective. In the garden, conservatory or greenhouse they produce most beautiful flowers in great profusion.

Double Giant Flowering Petunias, Mixed, Pkt. 20c.

Single Giant Ruffled The flowers of this strain are ruffled and fringed, colors rich and gorgeous, with deep throats of various shades. Fine mixed. Pkt. 20c.

Petunias

Single-Flowered Bedding

Bedding varieties are unsurpassed for massing. They will make a most showy bed giving a profusion of flowers from early summer until severe frost. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

PRIMROSE (Primula)

Obconica Grandiflora Hybrida. Fine for pot culture, also for the open border during the summer months. If sown early in spring the seedlings will commence to bloom in May or June and continue to flower throughout the whole year. Mixed colors. Pkt. 20c.

GIANT PANSIES

The Pansy gives an abundance of bloom until after severe frosts, endures our hard Winters with safety, and greet us in the early Spring with a profusion of bright blossoms. Pansies are at their best during the cool, moist weather of Spring and Fall. Seed sown in mid-Summer, where it can be shaded and watered, will produce large enough to Winter nicely and come into full bloom in early Spring.

Mixed Colors, Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.25.

RICINUS

CASTOR OIL PLANT

The **Castor Bean**, in all its varieties, has a showy tropical appearance, singly or in groups. Valuable for screens.

Sanguineus. Red stalks and foliage, with bronze tinge, seed-pods scarlet. 10 feet. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.

Zanzibariensis. Largest-leaved variety, an elegant centre plant. Leaves often 3 feet across. 12 feet high. Robust, strong grower, foliage green and red. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.

PORTULACA

"MOSS ROSE"

Trailing plants which love the sun, and nestle close to the warm, sandy loam of their choice. The numerous round, flat flowers set close, and brilliantly illumine the emerald of the foliage with vivid shades of red, yellow, pink and white. Half hardy annual.

Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Single Mixed, Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.



**PHLOX
DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA**

PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA. This is the Large Flowering Class, and in all its varieties of colors and shades cannot be excelled by any annual for brilliant and constant display. Blooms from July to November, and should have rich, light soil. The seed may be sown just where they are to stand.
Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

STARRED AND FRINGED. The most interesting of the Phlox family, bearing pretty star-shaped and fringed flowers, rich in colors. Choice Mixed Pk. 10c.

SALVIA

One of our handsomest and most showy Summer and Autumn-flowering plants, forming compact bushes, which are literally ablaze with brilliant flowers from July to frost. Tented perennial, but blooms first season from seed.

BONFIRE. Finest compact sort of very even growth, with dense spikes of vivid dark scarlet flowers, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride)

Handsome summer border plant, producing its splendid flowers in greatest profusion from July until severe autumn frosts. Flowers are of compact, rounded shape, long stems, making them ideal cut-flowers which keep in water a week. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

SUNFLOWER (Helianthus)

Tall plants, from four to seven feet in height, with bright yellow flowers. The double varieties produce a very good effect among shrubbery. Often use as screens. Double Mixed, Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.

FLOWER SEEDS FOR WILD GARDENS

Splendid Mixtures of Many Beautiful Varieties.

These Mixtures contain many beautiful and interesting annuals, furnishing a profusion of bloom from early Summer until frost. Pkt. 10c.



SWEET PEAS

SWEET PEAS

Sow in permanent location, in single row, two seeds to the inch, half-ounce of seeds to every yard of row; cover one inch deep.

The skill of the hybridizer has wrought marvelously in the development of this beautiful flower, so that today we have strongly marked self colors, delicate shadings of most entrancing beauty, and delightful striped and variegated effects. This range of color, combined with the exquisite beauty of form of the flowers, and the gracefulness of the stems and tendrils makes this the most popular of all our annual flowers.

Drill in rows 5 inches deep; cover 2 inches deep. As vines grow, gradually fill trench with soil, and thin to 3 inches apart. Make spring sowings just as soon as ground can be prepared.

GRANDIFLORA VARIETIES

White, Pink, Lavender, Pink and White, and Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 2 oz.

GIANT SPENCER—Waved Varieties

25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; 1 lb. \$1.25.

Spencer Sweet Peas are the largest and most beautiful of all known Sweet Peas, the individual flowers measuring frequently 2 to 2½ inches across; they are also remarkable for their profuseness and continuous bloom. On strong stems 9 x 12 inches long the beautiful flowers are borne three to four on a stem. The standards are open, well rounded and exquisitely waved and often serrated. **White, Pink, Lavender, and Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

SPIDER PLANT (*Cleome pungens*) A splendid honey plant, as beautiful as it is curious, as the flowers resemble giant spiders. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15.

SALPIGLOSSIS

(Velvet Trumpet or Painted Tongue)

The charming Salpiglosis is at last beginning to receive the popularity it deserves. There is no annual that equals this for rare grace and beauty. Its graceful shape and velvety texture combined with its brilliancy of color make a flower of exquisite beauty.

The flowers are about three inches across and are shaped much like morning glories or petunias, and are gracefully carried-on slender plants about three feet high. They make marvelous cut flowers. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

SHASTA DAISY. These simple flowers, with a single row of white petals around a center of a contrasting shade, appeal to many for bedding purposes and for cut-flowers. Flowers grow 3 inches in diameter on 1½ foot stems. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

STOCKS—Ten Weeks.

German, Ten Weeks. Splendid for bedding or pot culture; free blooming and covering a wide range of color.

Large Flowering.—DOUBLE mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 65c.

Cut and Come Again (Princess Alice) is the finest and most floriferous white sort. For garden, pot or cut-flower use, it cannot be equalled. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 65c.



VERBENA

Very few plants make such a gorgeous display during the Summer months as the Verbenas, or furnish more flowers for cutting. Start seed in house or under glass early in the Spring, and transplant after three or four inches of growth. **White, Pink, Blue, Scarlet, Pkt. 10c.; Mixed Colors, Pkt. 10c.; 1/8 oz. 25c.**

SWEET WILLIAM

(*Dianthus Barbatus*)

A universally admired perennial flower that when once started will last for years. Sow the seed in the open ground in the spring or fall.

Double Mixed, Pkt. 10c.; 1/8 oz. 20c.--

Annual Sweet William

This flowers continuously from early summer from spring-sown seed. The plants are of the same habit as the perennial kinds. **Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c. 1/8 oz. 20c.**

Wallflower.

These sweet-scented flowers, of many fine colors, are garden favorites and widely used for spring bedding.

Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

ZINNIA

(Youth and Old Age)

Splendid hardy annuals, succeeding well in any soil and making a brilliant show. The same flowers will retain their beauty for weeks, and a profusion will be produced until frost.

Crested and Curled, Mixed, Pkt. 10c. 1/8 oz. 20c.

Large Flowering Dwarf, Mixed, Pkt. 10c.; 1/8 oz. 20c.

Large Flowering Tall Mixed, Pkt. 10c. 1/8 oz. 20c.

THUNBERGIA

(Black-eyed Susan)

Free-flowering handsome climber, of rapid growth; the beautiful foliage and showy flowers are both greatly admired. The colors are delicate and beautiful. Splendid for hanging baskets or window boxes.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.; 1/8 oz. 20c.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM—(Elephant's Ear)

Very ornamental, with immense smooth, light green leaves, beautifully veined with dark green. One of the most effective plants in cultivation for the flower-border or lawn; will grow in any good soil, and is of easiest culture. 25c. each.



CANNA, Dormant Roots

A class of plants for grand effects. Their rich and vari-colored leaves, combined with large and beautiful flowers of brilliant colors, make them very desirable for planting in groups on the lawn, or singly in beds. Keep the roots in a warm, dry place through the winter.

Tall Bronze Leaved, Dwarf Bronze Leaved, and Dwarf Green Leaved. 10c. each; Doz. \$1.00

CINNAMON VINE

Rapid growing climber. Sweet scented, glossy foliage. 10c.

DAHLIAS

These Summer and Autumn-flowering plants are more popular than ever. They should not be planted until the weather has become warm and settled in Spring, and should be taken up before severe frosts in Autumn.

Large Flowered Dahlias — White, Pink, Crimson, Yellow, Variegated, and Mixed Colors. 15c. each; \$1.65 doz.

Cactus Dahlias Mixed. 20c. each; \$1.90 Doz.

Pompon Dahlias Mixed; 15c. each; \$1.65 Doz.

TUBEROSE EXCELSIOR PEARL

MADERIA VINE

A rapid-climbing plant, with beautiful, wax-like, light green leaves and feathery white flowers, with a delicious fragrance resembling Mignonette.

5c. each; Doz. 50c.

DOUBLE HERBACEOUS PAEONIES

Paeonies require a sunny location and should be planted in good rich soil, care being taken that the crowns are covered with not more than 2 inches of soil.

White, Red, Pink- 40c. each; \$4.50 doz.

TUBEROSE

The Tuberose is a beautiful, pure white, wax-like, very sweet-scented, double flower, growing on tall stems, each stem bearing a dozen or more blossoms. They should be started early in pots, using good rich, loamy soil, and when the weather is suitable, transplanted into the garden.

Excelsior Pearl. 8c. each; 75c. doz.



DAHLIA

GLADIOLUS

These have been most popular for many years, and deservedly so. They are of the easiest culture, with a range of color known to no other bulb, useful for massing, bordering or shrubbery work, for cutting unexcelled. Any ordinary garden soil suits Gladioli, and with successive plantings from May to August, flowers can be had from July until frost. Plant bulbs 4 inches deep and six inches apart, cultivate frequently and water freely. They will not flower in the shade.

The varieties we offer are chosen from among the hundreds of kinds now on the market because of their superior qualities. We have eliminated all of the undesirable kinds so that this list includes nothing but really fine varieties of the most improved type.

America. A very beautiful soft pink, the coloring and texture resembling those of the orchid. each .06; doz. .60.

Baron Hulot. Rich deep indigo blue. Besides being the only blue Gladiolus known, it is a really very fine sort. 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Empress of India. A glorious rich dark mahogany red uniquely veined. 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Evelin Kirtland. Rosy pink, darker at the edges fading to shell pink in the center. 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Flora. A new yellow of unusual merit. Large flowers of fine form on a vigorous plant. 12c. each; \$1.20 per dozen.

Francis King. A fine strong growing variety with large spikes of showy flowers. Color a bright shade of pure scarlet. 6cts. each; 60cts. per dozen.

Halley. A delicate salmon-pink, with creamy throat-blotch. 8c. each; 75c. doz.

Herada. Pure mauve with deeper markings in throat. 10c. each; \$1.00 dozen.

The above 16 named varieties for \$1.25.

Special Mixture of Large Flowering varieties, dozen 50cts.

Le Marechal Foch. A shade brighter than America, with the earliness of Halley, one of the largest Gladioli flowers in the world. 8c. each; 75c. per. doz.

L'Immaculee. A pure white variety having long slender spikes of a dozen or more well-set blooms, of good substance and durability. 12c each; \$1.25 per. doz.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton. Very large and well expanded. Lovely flushed salmon-pink with brilliant carmine or deep blood red blotches in throat. 8c. each; 75c. doz.

Panama. More deeply pink than America, and trifle larger. 8c. each; 75c. doz.

Peace. Large white with pale lilac feathering. 8c. each; 75cc. doz.

Schwaben. Large and finest yellow Gladiolus yet produced. A soft sulphur yellow, with dark blotch in center. A very vigorous grower. 8c. each; 75c. dozen.

War. Deep blood red, shaded crimson. One of the largest and finest of the red Gladioli. 12. each; \$1.20 dozen.

Wilbrinck. A pretty light pink derived from the early and very popular Halley. 8c. each; 75c. dozen.

PRIMULINUS HYBRIDS

The "Butterfly Gladioli"

A South African introduction of recent origin, presenting entirely new features. Flowers run usually smaller than the general list, but are of pretty shape, generous in quantity without being crowded, and cover a long blooming period.

Alice Tiplady. Orange saffron; flowers unusually large for the class, and beautifully ruffled. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Butterfly. Large pale salmon yellow, ruffled. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Maidens Blush. Enchantress pink; earliest of all. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Salmon Beauty. Large flowering, deep salmon with yellow throat. 15c. each; \$1.50 per doz.

Souvenir. The best yellow Prim., large flowers of the purest color. 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

The above 5 named Butterfly varieties for 65c.
Special Mixture of Primulinus varieties for 60c. dozen.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES



WE HANDLE A COMPLETE LINE OF AD-EL-ITE PAINTS AND VARNISHES. ONE OF THE BEST PAINTS ON THE MARKET.



AD-EL-ITE Double-Lustre Paint is a high grade material for exterior and interior use, one that meets in the highest degree the requirements of artistic appearance and wearing qualities.

It is made in white and twenty-three popular shades, which permit of a wide range of color schemes to meet every taste.

On account of its double-lustre, enamel like surface, it does not absorb and hold grime and dirt like ordinary house paint; exteriors are washed clean with each rain, and when used on interior work can be easily kept clean.

AD-EL-ITE ENAMELS

These are made in White and Tints and come ready for immediate use. They produce an artistic, washable porcelain-like surface and dry hard in from twelve to sixteen hours.

MAPLES VELVET FINISH A WASHABLE FLAT WALL FINISH

Naples Velvet Finish gives splendid results on either plaster, wood or metal. It produces a soft, velvety finish and is washable.

FLOOR VARNISH HOB-NAIL PROOF YOUR FLOORS

AD-EL-ITE Floor Varnish No. 103 is unusually tough, heel water and weatherproof, will not scratch, mar white or become sticky.

AD-EL-ITE INTERIOR VARNISH

AD-EL-ITE Interior Varnish has wonderfully easy working qualities and is good for all interior work, except floors.



Write for color cards and special prices on House and Barn paint.

Registered in the United States Dec. 6th, 1898.

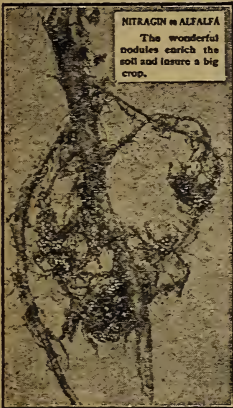
26 YEARS AGO.



Awarded Gold Medal
Worlds Fair—
St. Louis—1904.
20 YEARS AGO.

THE ORIGINAL SOIL INOCULATOR

Alfalfa, clovers, soybeans, vetches, peas, beans, cowpeas, peanuts and other legumes should always be inoculated with Nitragin. The lack of necessary bacteria in the soil is often the cause of a poor legume crop—a weak start—or a total failure.



Inoculated Soybeans
Be sure and name crop to be inoculated.

BENEFITS OF INOCULATION

First—Inoculated legumes take nitrogen from the air to supply the plant, resulting in faster growth, earlier maturity and larger crops.
Second—Inoculated legumes take up more nitrogen than the plant itself requires, the surplus remaining to the benefit of future crops.
Third—Inoculated legumes develop larger root systems than when not inoculated and therefore reach the immense stores of potash and phosphorus in the sub-soil, bringing them up to supply the plant. When the roots and stubble decay these elements are also returned to the soil in a form available for future crops.

Fourth—Inoculated legumes, by taking their nitrogen from the air, save the soil. When not inoculated they drain the soil of its nitrogen just the same as wheat or timothy or other leguminous plants.

Summary—Inoculation hastens maturity, increases the crop, improves its quality, enriches the soil and saves fertilizer bills.

PRICES FOR FIELD NITRAGIN

1/4-bu size inoculates 15 lbs seed \$.40
1/2-bu size inoculates 30 lbs seed .60
1 -bu size inoculates 60 lbs seed 1.00
5 -bu size inoculates 5 bu seed 4.75

EVERY GARDEN NEEDS NITRAGIN

Garden size is for Peas, Sweet Peas and Beans, only including Lima (3 in one). Price 20c.



BUSHEL basis—not acre sizes. The one bushel size will inoculate one bushel of any legume seed, price \$1.00, other sizes in proportion. Sold in tins—not glass—packed in a rich soil-like medium.

KEEP THE BUGS AND BLIGHT FROM YOUR GARDEN

Arsenate of Lead (Dry Powder Form).

Being the most popular form of this destroyer, owing to its economical ways of being applied (can be either as dusting powder or diluted in water). Dusting directions, 1 to 2 lbs., per acre. Diluted in water, 1 lb. to 50 gals.

Price, 1/2 lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 50c.; 5 lbs., \$2.25; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

Bordeaux Mixture (Powdered).—Used same as Bordeaux Mixture Paste or liquid. Also used for dusting. Dilutes 1 lb. to 8 gallons water. 1/2 lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Black-Leaf 40 (Liquid), A highly concentrated solution of Tobacco. Recommended by Experiment Stations for black Aphis and sucking insects of all kinds. Spraying directions on each package. 1 oz., 35c.; 1/2 lb., \$1.25; 2 lbs., \$3.75; 10 lbs., \$15.50.

Grape Dust. For the control of mildew and rot on grapes, roses, etc. 1 lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00. Mailable.

Helebre, Powdered White.—Less poisonous than Paris Green and safer to use where fruit is nearly ripe. 1/2 lb., 35c. 1 lb., 60c.

Lime-Sulphur (Dry Powdered).—The most efficient form of this highly celebrated spraying compound. Dissolves

instantly in cold or hot water. Directions: Dissolve at rate of 10 lbs. to 50 gals. water. 1 lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 25 lbs., \$4.75.

Pyrox. The well-known fungicide and insecticide. A general spray for all eating insects and fungus troubles. 1 lb. makes 5 gallons of spray material. 1 lb. 50c.; 5 lbs., \$1.85; 10 lbs., \$3.25; 25 lbs. \$6.75.

Paris Green.—Applied as a powder it should be mixed with paster or flour, 100 parts to 1 part of Paris Green; in solution mix 1 lb. to 100 gallons of water. Price, 1/2 lb. package, 35c.; 1 lb. package, 60c.; 5 lbs., \$2.75.

Slug Shot.—One of the old and well-known remedies for destroying slugs, currant worms, cabbage worms and all of the soft-shelled insects which trouble vegetation. 1 lb. shaker box, 20c.; 5 lbs., 60c.

Tobacco Dust, Fine.—For green and black aphid, flea-beetles, etc. Splendid fertilizer and preventive for insects in the ground and around roots. Price, 20c. per 1-lb. can; 5 lbs., 40c.; 10 lbs., 60c.; 25-lb. bag, \$1.25.

Fish Oil Soap (Whale Oil Soap).—Makes an excellent wash for trees and plants where insects and eggs affect the bark. 1/2 lb., 15c.; 1 lb., 25c.



The Best of Everything
in
Seed for Farm and Garden
Paints and Varnishes
Gloves and Mittens